

EEC to consider Haig's departure

BRUSSELS (R) — The summit of European Economic Community (EEC) leaders to be held here Monday and on Tuesday will have to consider the implications of Alexander Haig's surprise resignation on trans-Atlantic relations and on the Middle East. The departure of the U.S. secretary of state, who was relieved to understand Western Europe's problems, came as an unwelcome shock to community leaders. Sources here suggested that Mr. Haig's resignation could signal a worsening of the tense economic relations which have developed between the U.S. and EEC in recent months. In Luxembourg on June 22 EEC foreign ministers described America's imposition of countervailing duties on some community steel exports as a flagrant violation of international agreements.

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200 Argentines led in Falklands'

ENOS AIRES (R) — An entire army chaplain said 10 Argentine troops were killed in the Falklands (Malvinas), most of them in ground battles. Father Vicente Martinez, told Saturday by the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas, said this figure did not include those reported as missing. Army command said it had no information on the whereabouts of 2,500 of the 9,800 soldiers loyal in the South Atlantic. Air force listed its casualties, noting dead and missing, as 36 officers, 14 non-commissioned officers and five conscripts. The army chaplain, interviewed by Noticias Argentinas in the southern city of Comodoro Rivadavia, said the 1,200 dead included 40 officers whose throats were slit by palese Gurkhas.

Kennedy hints at presidential candidacy

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy received a rapturous reception at the Democratic Party's convention here Sunday and he used the occasion to show that he remains a formidable presidential prospect. More than 1,000 Democrats joyfully greeted the senator's 66-word speech, interrupted 61 times by standing ovations, which he called on the party to turn to liberal and caring policies because "the last thing a nation needs is two Republicans in power." One line—"our side is right and our day is coming again"—prompted a five-minute standing ovation and the senator had to be called back to know the applause as it fell on a crowd waving a sea of red blue Kennedy placards. The convention was called to hammer out alternatives to the policies of President Reagan's Republican party but it also served as a stage for potential Democratic candidates in the 1984 presidential election.

Schmidt praises Schultz

KONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has raised new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as "a reliable and whose word we can unequivocally trust," the mass circulation *Bild Zeitung* said Sunday. He is full of ideas, has an open mind and is capable of thinking in new concepts," the newspaper quoted the chancellor as saying.

Opposition coalition loses ranks

KONN (R) — Leading members of West Germany's governing party closed ranks this weekend before budget talks crucial to the coalition's survival. Conflict over 1983 federal spending and local election setbacks for both Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) have aroused speculation that the FDP might soon bring down the government. The DP is seeking to cut planned net borrowing from the 30 billion marks (\$12 billion) proposed by the SPD. The SPD chairman and new chancellor, Willy Brandt, in a radio interview Sunday believed the coalition would probably survive the 1983 budget.

Leading German social worker dies

RANKFURT (R) — The West German social psychologist Alexander Mitscherlich died of a heart attack Saturday at the age of 73, his son said Sunday. One of Mischlerich's most famous works, "The Inability to Mourn," was written in 1967 in collaboration with his third wife, Margarete. In his case histories and psychopathology of Nazi war criminals, he book examined Germany's role in coming to terms with its past and played a great part in the subsequent youth movement.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن اليومية независимая арабская политическая газета издана Арабской прессой

Iraq reports clashes on warfront

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Sunday that its forces had exchanged artillery fire with Iranian troops in the last 24 hours. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a high command communiqué as saying that the Iraqis had been observing the unilateral ceasefire they announced earlier this month and had only opened fire to stop the Iranians shelling them. The communiqué said Iraqi soldiers had also clashed with an Iranian patrol. In a separate incident, Iranian guns shelled an Iraqi borderpost, it added. Five Iranians and five Iraqis had died in the fighting, the communiqué said. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced on June 20 that he was pulling his men out of the Iranian territory they still held after 21 months of war. The withdrawal is due to be completed by June 30.

Abu Odeh hopes Haig's resignation will readjust American Mideast policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan hopes that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will lead to a readjustment of the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said here Sunday.

The Qatar News Agency quoted Mr. Abu Odeh as saying that in light of the current "Israeli aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the United States is rendered powerless in defending itself in humanitarian and ethical terms, and also unable to defend its own interests."

"We will never forget that during Haig's term in office Israel was made able to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor, shell residential areas in Beirut and lay siege to that city," the minister said.

Furthermore, Mr. Abu Odeh said Israel received the most U.S. "sophisticated and murderous weapons which it has been using indiscriminately against its Arab neighbours to impose its will upon them."

"Regardless of the reasons for this resignation, we consider Haig's departure as a removal of an obstacle impeding America's adoption of a more balanced policy in the Middle East region," the minister said.

Pakistani foreign minister leaves after two-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Saeb Zadeh Yaqoub Khan left Amman Sunday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Mr. Khan met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and a number of senior Jordanian government officials including his counterpart Marwan Al Qasem. During the meetings discussions

focused on the serious developments in the Middle East region and Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Islamic efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war were also reviewed during the discussions.

The Pakistani minister was seen off at Amman Airport by Mr. Qasem and senior Jordanian officials as well as the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Amman.

Pope John Paul appeals for Palestinian rights

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul II Sunday appealed for an end to what he called the suffering of the Palestinian people and for their rights to be recognized.

After reciting the Angelus with 35,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said: "Let us pray also for the Palestinian people, so that their sufferings may end and so that their rights may be recognized, as is right for all the peoples of the region."

Speaking in an urgent and stern tone, he said he would celebrate Mass on Tuesday, the feast of St.

Peter and St. Paul, to plead for an "equitable solution of the problems which have caused Lebanon to be convulsed by the torment of war."

After reciting the Angelus, the pontiff launched his appeal with the words: "I feel the heavy duty to renew the invitation to the whole church and all people of good will to pray for Lebanon and the tragedy oppressing it."

He evoked images of the destruction of Beirut where thousands of Palestinian commandos are trapped by Israeli forces: "The news and pictures which are coming from the martyred city are terrifying," he said.

Speaking in an urgent and stern tone, he said he would celebrate Mass on Tuesday, the feast of St.

Denmark criticises American sanctions on East-West gasline

KIEL, West Germany (R) — Danish Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen said Sunday that tougher United States sanctions against the East-West Gas pipeline would be subject to fundamental review by the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mr. Jørgensen was speaking at a press conference given by the government leaders of West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Norway after two days of informal talks.

The Danish premier, who takes over as president of the EEC Council of Ministers on July 1, said he shared "in many, perhaps in all respects" the opinion of West German Chancellor Helmut

Jørgensen on the measures announced by President Reagan on June 18.

Mr. Schmidt has criticised the extension of export curbs for the pipeline to European firms working under licence.

The chancellor said Sunday that, in defiance of normal North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) procedures, the affected countries had not been consulted in advance by Washington.

Mr. Jørgensen said the U.S. move would be subject to fundamental discussion at the two-day EEC summit beginning in Brussels on Monday, which he and Mr. Schmidt will be attending.

Columbia roars away on final flight

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia blasted off on its fourth and final test flight Sunday, roaring away from its seaside launch pad precisely on time.

Carrying astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield—and its first military cargo—the delta-winged spaceplane lifted off at 11 a.m. (1500 GMT).

It was the first time the revolutionary multi-mission space vehicle had taken off on time after a flawless countdown.

Columbia, which cost \$10 billion to develop, is to spend a week in orbit which will complete its formal flight testing.

In addition to the top-secret department of defence cargo, it is carrying a variety of instruments to evaluate its performance during launch, orbit and landing.

All the cargo is due to return to Earth with Columbia when it makes its fourth aircraft-like landing in California on July 4, Independence Day in the United States.

The flight coincides with a Soviet-French space mission, the first East-West mission since a

U.S.-Soviet link-up in orbit in 1975. The Soviet-French mission is scheduled to end on Friday.

Perfect ascent

As with its three previous launches, Columbia operated perfectly during ascent and entry into orbit.

The two-man crew, the fourth pair of astronauts to fly in Columbia, reported that the spacecraft was working well as they flew it into an initial elliptical orbit.

Columbia, which cost \$10 billion to develop, is to spend a week in orbit which will complete its formal flight testing.

Emerging from a giant cloud of steam, the black and white space shuttle soared aloft on a tongue of flame into a blue sky dotted with clouds.

Two minutes into the flight its two boosters, their fuel consumed, were ditched and dropped back towards the Atlantic Ocean for retrieval and use on a future flight.

The craft's three main engines then carried it the rest of the way into initial orbit. The empty liquid

Israel renews threat to attack Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israel Sunday threatened to launch an all-out attack on the Palestinian commandos entrenched in the Lebanese capital and advised the civilian inhabitants of Beirut to "flee for their lives."

Israeli planes delivered the warning in a shower of leaflets dropped some 36 hours after a ceasefire in Israel's devastating bombardment of the city.

The warning coincided with reports of snags in negotiations currently going on to find a formula whereby the 5,000 to 6,000 Palestinian commandos in West Beirut could be neutralized.

The leaflets said that Israel had no wish to harm civilians, but added: "You should use the ceasefire and save your life."

They recommended two escape routes, one on the coastal highway to the north and one along the Beirut-Damascus road, which Israel now controls after fighting with Syrian forces last week.

"Situation gloomy"

Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a key figure in negotiations between U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), told Reuters the situation had become more gloomy.

Speaking after meeting with Palestinian leaders, Mr. Salam said the PLO could not accept the conditions proposed by the Americans.

Details of these proposals have

not been disclosed but Lebanese press reports said the Americans suggested:

—Evacuation of the PLO leadership from Lebanon to Cairo or Damascus under a U.S. guarantee of safety.

—Withdrawal of commandos into four camps around Beirut and their disarming by the regular Lebanese army.

—Deployment of regular Lebanese troops in Beirut and the creation of a strong central government.

Mr. Salam also urged the United States to act fast to prevent an Israeli assault which would cause wholesale bloodshed and destruction.

He said the Palestinians were no longer only in camps to the south of Beirut but were fortified in strongholds all over the western part of the city.

During the morning, Mr. Salam had talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr. Arafat's aide, Hani Al Hassan, and Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabil Berri.

Israel warning

Besides warning civilians to leave Beirut, Israel also issued a statement advising the commandos to hand over their

weapons to the Lebanese army and leave for Syria.

Eye witnesses said that heavy reinforcements of Israeli armour were moving up to the south-east of Beirut to add to a massive force drawn up to the south.

As the ceasefire went into its second full day streams of refugees who had fled West Beirut began returning to check on their homes. Many hurried away again after developments appeared to take a turn for the worse.

The Israeli warning was issued after a lengthy cabinet meeting, and a senior government source later said if the Palestinians did not move quickly Israel would consider military action to flush them out.

The statement promised Israeli forces would keep the latest ceasefire unless they came under attack.

But the senior government source said Israel was not going to get bogged down in a war of attrition.

Haig's resignation

The purpose behind Sunday's call was to show the Palestinians Israel was "not going to retreat despite the latest ceasefire and the resignation of (U.S. Secretary of State) Alexander Haig."

Mr. Haig was regarded here as the most sympathetic member of the U.S. administration and his replacement by George Shultz has fostered fears that Washington may adopt a harder attitude toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The cabinet discussed the

Cairo attacks Washington

CAIRO (R) — The United States came under fire Sunday from Egyptian officials over the U.S. position on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin told the American ambassador to Cairo, Alfred Atherton, that Egyptians regretted the veto cast by the U.S. on a French-proposed Security Council resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces to 10 kilometres from the outskirts of Beirut.

The two men also discussed U.S. efforts to end the conflict, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

Dr. Mohieddin, echoed the sentiments of President Hosni Mubarak, who said Saturday he was greatly disappointed at Washington's veto. Mr. Mubarak said relations between the U.S. and the Arab World could deteriorate.

The government-controlled press here continued its sharp criticism of Washington's Middle East policy, saying the U.S. veto jeopardized U.S. interests in the area.

The influential Cairo daily Al Gounhouri said for those opposed to U.S. interests the veto was "a precious gift."

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told the People's Assembly (parliament) that Egypt was working on the prospect of a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, MENA said.

Dr. Ghali did not elaborate, but he was apparently referring to the possibility of "autonomy" talks between Israel and a "non-military provisional Palestinian government" which could be set up in Cairo.

Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, has been in contact with both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) since Israel began its invasion of Lebanon three weeks ago.

Mr. Mubarak has said that in the event of a Palestinian provisional government being established here, the U.S. could help the Palestinians with their "autonomy" negotiations.

The negotiations, provided for in the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreement, are aimed at granting "autonomy" to the Palestinians living under Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr. Ghali told members of the assembly that Egypt supported the establishment of a multi-national peacekeeping force to patrol South Lebanon.

The establishment of such a force was first proposed by Israel which insists on the participation of U.S. troops in the envisaged force.

Shultz begins consultations with administration officials

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz, designated U.S. secretary of state following the sudden resignation of Alexander Haig, has begun a series of intensive briefings with administration officials.

Mr. Shultz held talks at the State Department to prepare himself for Senate confirmation hearings, but he had no plans to meet Mr. Haig Sunday, a department spokesman said.

Pressing Columbia's flight characteristics is one of the major objectives of this mission, according to officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

But those same officials have refused to say anything at all about Columbia's Defence Department cargo, other than giving its name, "DoD 82-1". It is thought to include sensors for future use in early-warning satellites and other surveillance.

The Pentagon and NASA have agreed that all military payloads carried aboard the shuttle will remain top secret no matter what their precise nature is.

constantly were coming in and I think he found this frustrating," he added.

Mr. Percy said he had spoken to the former secretary since Friday and Mr. Haig had told him the president "could not have made a finer choice" in selecting Mr. Shultz.

Pressed to explain the policy differences behind the resignation, Mr. Percy gave as the most recent example the controversy over the natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

Ten days ago President Reagan toughened a ban on sale of American equipment for the pipeline, overriding Mr. Haig's objections.

Mr. Percy said the European allies had believed that if they did not give concessional credits to Moscow, the United States would not try to block the pipeline.

"They felt

FEATURES

Oldest tool known to man

Needle manufacturing remains much the same despite the passage of time

By Jenny Martin

The sewing needle is said to be the oldest tool known to mankind. Since it claims to have an unbroken thread stretching back many thousands of years to the Palaeolithic Age, who would be foolish enough to dispute it?

At that time it was little more than a bone splinter sharpened with a flint into a triangular shape at one end, with only a slight groove in the shank. Later an angular slot, rather like a crochet hook, allowed a strip of leather or gut to be hooked on and pulled through a pierced hole.

The final development — a needle with a recognisable "eye" — came when Stone Age man devised a boring tool which could drill a hole in the bone through which a fibre could be threaded.

With this innovation the basic shape of the sewing needle was established for thousands of years to come. Crude it undoubtedly was, and clumsy too, yet in essence that shape is still considered to be the best design for surgical needles used today.

Metal needle

Some 5000 years later, when the Bronze Age made available materials other than bone and ivory, a thinner and stronger needle was made of metal and used by civilisations around the Mediterranean and in southwest Asia.

So the gradual development of the needle went on until the Dark Ages, which began in about A.D. 500, blotted out European civilisation.

We hear little more about it until the glorious creation of the Bayeux Tapestry commemorating the Norman invasion of Britain in 1066, when once more the skills of the needle-maker were being exercised throughout Europe. With the refinement of clothes and the increased availability of fabrics, these skills were expanded as demand for their services increased.

Centres of needle manufacture began to develop in Germany, France and Spain, but the trade was not firmly established in England until the reign of Elizabeth I, when it centred on London.

From the beginning of the 17th century, however, and as a result of the vagaries of history, the industry moved to the Redditch and Studley area on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire, in the English midlands, where it prospered.

Internationally known

Slowly these two place names

became synonymous with needle-making in England.

Perhaps the most famous name in the trade is that of Mr. Henry Milward who, from the first half of the 18th century, became well known as a maker of high quality needles. This year, the now internationally famous firm (currently trading as Needle Industries Ltd.) celebrates 252 years in the business.

Although the last member of the Milward family retired some 14 years ago, a pleasant family feeling still clings to the quietly sedate offices of the firm, which for so many generations was known quite simply as Henry Milward and Sons, the Needlemakers of Redditch.

Mr. Bernard Lee, a company executive with a degree of self-deprecation, asked to be referred to as company "archivist", and not without justification, as I later discovered, since he takes an academic interest and great personal pleasure in researching the company's history.

"When the first Mr. Henry Milward founded the company, needle production, like all other small hardware trades, was essentially a cottage industry," he said. "Whole families became specialists in one or two basic operations and today the same family names still crop up — the Pinfields who point, the Clarkes who scour and the Hemmings who harden. It is a trade that generates great family loyalty and until very recently our labour turnover was the lowest in the country."

Hand-produced needles

The out-worker system worked well. Wire was bought already drawn to size, passed to the cutter who guillotined it into the required length, divided it into set weights of packets and returned the wrapped wire to Mr. Milward, who paid him and gave him another batch of work.

Next, the packets were passed to the pointer, then to the stamper and the eye to process — and when the craftworkers returned the partly made needles they collected their money and more work.

Finally, wrapped in acid-free paper to prevent rusting, the finished product was tied up in thrum (a thin cotton) in quantities of 40 packets containing a total of 1000 needles, a unit of quantity still used today and referred to as a "mile". Britain's needle industry has always used metric measurements.

The operations were controlled from a central point and just as the London banks and insurance

companies were founded in coffee houses, so the present needle trade was born in the smoke rooms and bars of local taverns. In Redditch the Fountain Inn was the local point and in Studley the Fleece Inn served this purpose. The main factories in both centres are still referred as "Fountain" and "Fleece".

"Great steps forward came with the manufacture of needles in pairs by pointing a double length," said Mr. Lee. "Moreover, stamping two eyes simultaneously and breaking them off halved the stamping and eyeing time, which are two of the most intricate operations in needle-making."

Labour intensive

"Very little has changed since those 19th century innovations, apart from the techniques of mass production by high speed machinery. Basically the same processes are used to produce today's highly refined, nickel-plated, carbon steel needles."

Despite modern machinery, needle-making remains a labour intensive industry and one that requires skillful dexterity, as many of the processes still call for the manual manipulation of millions of needles. In fact to watch the women inspectors handling the shining piles is poetry in action. Such is their skill that an expert at the job can inspect a million needles a week.

Slowly over the years, and with the amalgamations of many groups of factory owners, the Henry Milward enterprise grew into Needle Industries Ltd: the largest producer in the world. The present factory, when built in 1950, was considered to be ahead of its time, sitting in six hectares of law and trees on the outskirts of the pleasant little country town of Studley.

In it some 450 people produce at least 100 different sizes and

types of sewing needles, and a range of pack, harness, upholstery, mattress and sail needles, together with pins of all descriptions, including hair and knitting pins, crochet hooks and many other kindred haberdashery items.

Production is running at approximately 650 million sewing needles a year. About one tonne of steel wire is used to produce five million.

"Two thirds of our total production is exported," said Mr. Lee. "Broadly speaking our markets cover the map of Europe (excluding the Eastern bloc), the Middle East, many Commonwealth countries, and the entire continent of North America which takes the largest quantity."

The firm is proud to recall that Mr. Henry Milward's sail needles were used on Admiral Nelson's ships and that his surgeons ordered a special batch for "surgical operations" — in other words to patch up the unfortunate British sailors injured in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

"Later, when the surgeon Mr. Lister developed the use of antiseptics in 1840, special surgical needles were put into production. Today we work in close cooperation with a number of leading consultants, constantly developing needles for new types of surgery," said Mr. Lee.

The arms of the Worshipful Company of Needlemakers include a shield bearing three needles surmounted by golden crowns. The supporters are Adam and Eve both wearing fig leaves, with the Garden of Eden and the serpent in the background. Round the arms is Verse 7 Chapter III of the book of Genesis in the Bible: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons."

Without putting too much of a point on it, that certainly seems to confirm that the humble needle is the oldest tool known to man.



This early engraving from the historical records of the Milward company, shows the needle pointer seated at his "fram", grinding the points.

Learn first, then run

By Mickey Ciolfi

Mr. Fred Thompson is an unusual athletic coach. Winning the game is only a minor part of his goal, if that.

"Winning is fine," said Mr. Thompson, founder and coach of the Brooklyn New York Atoms, a girls and young women's internationally renowned track club.

"But I would much rather see one of these kids receive her college diploma."

Coach Thompson, who is sports director at New York's Colgate University, has spent the last 20-plus years of his life building one of the best track programmes in the world. While he encourages each of his runners to attain excellence in sports, there is more to the programme than athletic stardom.

"With the Atoms, what we've always stressed is education," Mr. Thompson said. "We're known as a great track team — we've had Olympians (members on the U.S. Olympic team), world record holders, everything else. But it's education that's at the bottom of the whole thing. What we're trying to do is to give the girls a sense of personal worth."

"They get discipline, we're goal-oriented, but the ultimate goal is to get an education — to finish secondary school, go to college and be independent, to be able to go out into the world and take care of yourself."

"Not everyone's going to be an Olympian, not everyone's going to be a national champion. But they

can all get to school, and they can all be successes in their lives."

Coach Thompson started the programme in 1959 in the halls of a Bedford-Stuyvesant (Brooklyn) community centre. Then a coed (both boys and girls) venture, he had the youngsters competing in the centre's 54-metre hallways.

"We had 200 kids a night in those hallways," he said. "The programme was an instant success."

"I organised the programme to keep kids on what I would call the right plane. Once you have their attention, you can channel their efforts."

"What I've done is aimed them toward education, but track and field has been my vehicle."

Mr. Thompson, 45, who has a law degree, gradually phased out the boys in favour of an all-girl track team.

"At the time, the boys played every sport in the world after intermediate school, but there was not one sports programme for girls," he said.

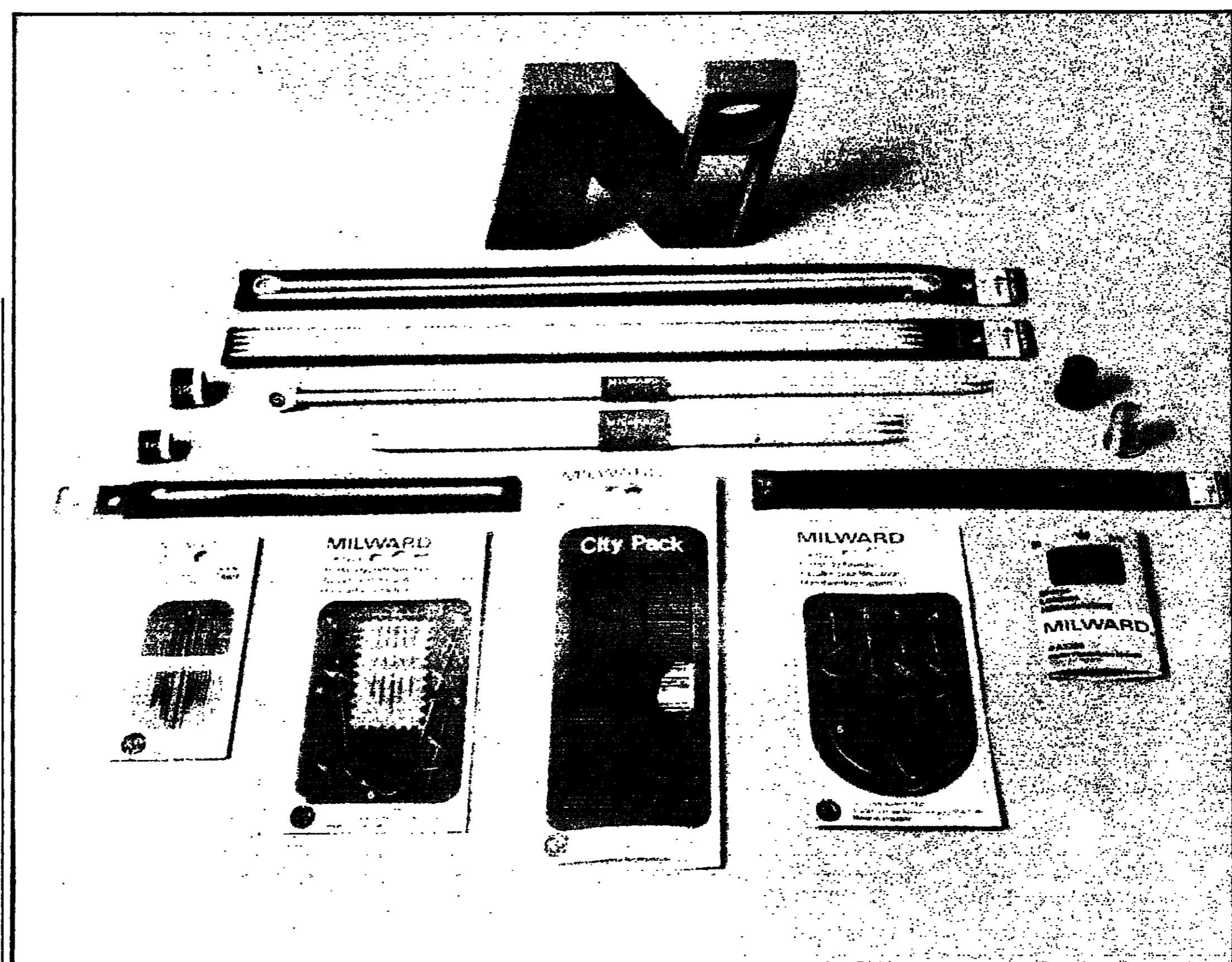
Coach Thompson said 50 to 55 girls, ranging in age from seven to 38, are currently members of the Atoms.

The Atoms are funded "catch as can." He often spends his own money, sometimes as much as \$8,000 a year, to cover operating expenses.

He believes the girls are worth it, however.

"Basically, our young people are among the best in the world."

Abridged from Grit.



Needle Industries symbol tops a display of some of its vast range of needles.

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What is next, Mr. Begin?

THE FRESH Israeli threats to send forces into West Beirut do not come as a surprise move at this particular junction of Middle Eastern and international developments.

Reports emerging before and after the Israeli cabinet meeting on Sunday suggest that Prime Minister Begin and his Defence Minister Sharon are even more beleaguered by their own policies vis-a-vis the world's political climate than the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies in their West Beirut strongholds.

If these two men are trapped, it is likely that they will call upon their warplanes and tanks to rescue them, which could mean launching an all-out attack on Beirut. But, given the new change in the U.S. administration and the critical stage of transition, Begin would want to know where he stands first; after all, winning another military battle against the Arabs does not mean winning the war nor, con-

sequently, can it mean peace for Israel and the vindication of its leader.

For the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the fresh Israeli warning to surrender or die can be no greater threat than earlier ones; and the organisation's leaders cannot be unaware of the new political realities where it really matters: In Washington.

Begin is now trying to pull the rug from under new Secretary of State George Shultz's feet and those of the Reagan administration as a whole. His new warning is but the opening shot.

Indications are that the Israeli prime minister is not getting much help from anywhere, not even from his countrymen who are increasingly showing disagreement and disgruntlement with his desperate policies. The Palestinians, for all we know, will not offer him help either.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: U.S. sabotages Europe's role

This is not the first time that the United States has used its right of veto at the U.N. Security Council in defence of Israel's actions that were condemned by the whole world. The U.S. administration in fact has overtly been exercising the role of protector of a notorious criminal hunted by human justice and cursed by the souls of innocent victims.

The Arabs now have nothing to say to the United States since its use of veto does not reflect a change in American stand but rather re-emphasises America's standing policy. Therefore the Arabs should not question Washington's actions in this respect.

In our view those who should adopt a new and firm stand vis-a-vis the United States are the European countries in general and France in particular, because it was France that submitted the draft resolution that was killed by Washington.

Al Dustour: Retaliating in self-defence

Having supplied Israel with all types of sophisticated weapons and practically participated in paving the way for the invasion of Lebanon, the United States once again resorted to its right of veto at the U.N. Security Council in order to undermine a French-sponsored draft resolution designed to end the conflict in Lebanon.

Perhaps the American veto is no coincidence, coming a few hours before the opening of the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Tunis. The veto was apparently intended to impose a new situation on the Arab ministers and influence their deliberations.

The Arab citizen finds no explanation for Washington's hostile attitude towards the Arab Nation and its unlimited support to Israel and its acts of aggression on Arab territory, supplying the

French draft resolution, though it was supported by the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was consistent with the principles governing Israel's relations with the West, among whose priorities is ensuring Israel's security and military superiority.

The French resolution did not condemn Israel's invasion of Lebanon nor did it call for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country. It rather called for a limited pullout from around Beirut to allow for negotiations and the disarming of the Palestinians.

In the light of the American veto, Europe finds itself once again unable to exercise its role in the Middle East peace-making process. Washington seems to insist on monopolising all the roles with the purpose of imposing a settlement that suits its own interests regardless of any others.

A comprehensive strategy for peace must take account of Arab, Israeli, Palestinian and Lebanese concerns.

First, Israel must be enabled to withdraw completely from Lebanon before the occupation hardens. This is not a subject for negotiation. Israel's remaining credibility as a nation claiming to want peace with its neighbours depends on it.

Fifteen years ago this month, Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and the Sinai. As long as no Arab government but Egypt would make peace, Israel saw no alternative to maintaining its sec-

urity by the force of its own arms.

Israel has annexed East Jerusalem, extended its law to the Golan Heights and stated its intent to assert its claim of sovereignty over the West Bank.

Now Israel has occupied the land and water of southern Lebanon. United States as well as Israeli credibility will suffer if Israel stays in Lebanon, too.

The United States will be judged impotent to prevent Israeli occupation in another sovereign Arab state—and not seriously committed to Arab-Israeli peace.

Second, if Israel is to withdraw safely, a strengthened United Nations force must be put in place quickly with an effective mandate.

It must help Lebanese armed forces keep the peace in southern Lebanon until central Lebanese authority is back on its feet so that Israel may withdraw promptly.

This time, all factions in Lebanon as well as Israel and Syria must cooperate fully with Lebanese and United Nations forces operating up to the Israel-Lebanon border.

Indeed, all parties to the conflict must support a new compact for Lebanon. Syria and Israel must end their intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. Lebanese factions must agree to reconstitute a workable Lebanese government.

Third, negotiating international

aggressor with weapons and then providing the criminal protection from U.N. sanctions.

The Arab citizen also wonders why American companies continue to get the lion's share of all Arab projects and looks upon Arab oil and Arab funds as mere tools created to serve the best interest of American economy and U.S.-Israeli aggression.

The United States is an accomplice to Israel in its aggression on the Arab Nation. Without the U.S., Israel would not have been able to occupy our country and launch a war of genocide on its people.

Arab blood, shed in Lebanon and Palestine, should make it clear that the time has now come for the Arabs to retaliate properly, out of self-respect and in self-defence.

A comprehensive strategy for peace must take account of Arab, Israeli, Palestinian and Lebanese concerns.

First, Israel must be enabled to withdraw completely from Lebanon before the occupation hardens. This is not a subject for negotiation.

Israel's remaining credibility as a nation claiming to want peace with its neighbours depends on it.

Fifteen years ago this month, Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and the Sinai. As long as no Arab government but Egypt would make peace, Israel saw no alternative to maintaining its sec-

urity by the force of its own arms.

Israel has annexed East Jerusalem, extended its law to the Golan Heights and stated its intent to assert its claim of sovereignty over the West Bank.

Now Israel has occupied the land and water of southern Lebanon. United States as well as Israeli credibility will suffer if Israel stays in Lebanon, too.

The United States will be judged impotent to prevent Israeli occupation in another sovereign Arab state—and not seriously committed to Arab-Israeli peace.

Second, if Israel is to withdraw safely, a strengthened United Nations force must be put in place quickly with an effective mandate.

It must help Lebanese armed forces keep the peace in southern Lebanon until central Lebanese authority is back on its feet so that Israel may withdraw promptly.

This time, all factions in Lebanon as well as Israel and Syria must cooperate fully with Lebanese and United Nations forces operating up to the Israel-Lebanon border.

Indeed, all parties to the conflict must support a new compact for Lebanon. Syria and Israel must end their intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. Lebanese factions must agree to reconstitute a workable Lebanese government.

Third, negotiating international

In the wake of Britain's victory over the Falklands

Argentina's military rulers hope to give way to civilians

By Luis Carlino
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Britain's victory in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands appears to signal the beginning of the end of another cycle in a seesaw between military hardliners and civilian populists that has marked the past 52 years in Argentina.

Public anger and humiliation at last Monday's surrender of the last Argentine stronghold in the islands has added new urgency to widespread calls for an end to the so-called "national reorganisation process" launched with the ousting of President María Estela Perón in 1976.

A free-market financial system introduced one year after the coup has kept interest rates sky-high and, according to the junta's critics, allowed widespread fraud, growing debts for industrial companies and a deepening recession.

Without giving a timetable, the country's military rulers have promised a steady march towards democracy and have hinted at sweeping changes in their economic policies.

The banned political parties and unions are expected to press for free elections by 1984, when ousted President General Leopoldo Galtieri's term was scheduled to end, and some political commentators say military plans to stay in power beyond that date are being dropped.

Lack of respected leaders

But the lack of respected political leaders and the aftermath of a tough anti-guerrilla campaign pose major problems in the search for a lasting solution to the country's instability.

The 1930 military coup which overthrew President Hipólito Yrigoyen broke almost seven decades of uninterrupted civilian rule.

Dr. Yrigoyen's Radical Party, which represented the first organised expression of an ascending middle class, was proscribed and a series of conservative governments were elected in largely fraudulent polls which led historians to dub the period "the infamous decade."

A nationalist military faction which started to gain influence in the early 1940s gave Argentina's archetypal populist leader, Juan Domingo Perón, his first political base.

But after winning the 1946 elections by a landslide, General Perón's reliance on the powerful labour unions he helped to build up, and the shrill anti-oligarchic rhetoric of his wife Evita, soured relations with his conservative military peers.

Halfway through his second term of office, amid widespread charges of corruption and political persecution, he was overthrown in 1955 by a coalition of the military, the church and virtually all the opposition parties.

Peronism eliminated

However, the new military government soon forgot its promises of tolerance for the defeated, and sought to eliminate all traces of Peronism, even forbidding the public mention of its leader's name.

With General Perón controlling his faithful followers from exile in Madrid, the weak civilian government elected with their covert vote or despite their abstention were caught between Peronist pressure and the veto powers of a growing military establishment, and none completed its period of office.

In 1966, General Juan Carlos Onganía overthrew the moderate government of radical President Arturo Illia with the backing of the Peronist unions, but his hardline policies and plans for a long stay in power brought the honeymoon to an abrupt and three years later.

Nationwide street riots sparked a wave of violence which forced two subsequent military administrations to seek an agreement with the political parties for a democratic solution.

The Peronists had joined the common front to press for elections, and they won the 1973 elections by a landslide carrying Hector Campora, a rural dentist supported by the leftist parties of Peronism, to power.

Under pressure from the Peron-

ist party's old guard, Dr. Campora resigned and the 78-year-old General Perón was elected for his third term in power.

But his death less than a year later left the government in the erratic hands of his third wife, a former cabaret dancer with few qualifications, and the country was shaken by the open warfare between leftist and rightist armed groups.

Hyperinflation reached four figures and the military stepped in again in 1976 to launch a determined anti-guerrilla campaign and bring the economy under control.

Economy Minister José Martínez de Hoz sought to apply a strict monetarist policy by letting interest rates be freely set by market forces, opening up imports and maintaining a high rate of exchange for the peso, but increased military spending and the failure to trim an overgrown public sector undermined his goals.

Lost in dirty war

The so-called "dirty war" wiped out guerrilla violence, but left the unsolved problem of thousands of people who disappeared after being kidnapped by armed men claiming to be members of the security forces.

Military leaders have repeatedly said they would not accept any review of the anti-guerrilla campaign, but the politicians have insisted on demanding

information about the whereabouts of the missing thousands.

Government leaders have promised over the past few days to draft legislation to deal with the consequences of the dirty draft legislation to deal with the consequences of the dirty war, but the issue still stands as a major stumbling block in the path towards democracy.

The absence of General Perón and Radical Party leader Ricardo Balbín, who died last year, has left the political establishment without any major national figure at a time of low public confidence in the country's civilian leaders.

The freeze on political activities, scheduled to end next month, has prevented parties from choosing new officers, reinforcing the widespread belief that the alternative to the military would bring back the same old faces.

The failure of the last civilian government and six years of anti-political parties rhetoric by the military have also made their mark.

But the steady fall of living standards since the coup has blunted the general frustration of 1976 and has given politicians a firm rallying point for their democratisation calls.

Party leaders have expressed hopes that the end of the political ban will allow them to attract a new generation of activists to their ranks and give them a strong base to negotiate the terms of a quick transition to democracy.

These are all large objectives. None can be achieved quickly, completely or all at once. War does not make opportunity. Only leaders can. But leaders will make opportunity only if they pursue a comprehensive strategy for peace. That will require the sustained and concentrated attention of the highest leaders of U.S. government. Their priorities will show in what they do, not in what they say.

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FEATURES

By Ann Duncan

PARIS — Catholic France, historically concerned to boost its birth rate, has launched an unprecedented official campaign to promote family planning.

The move by the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand is the first of its kind since contraception became legal in France 15 years ago. Before that the famous 1920 law forbade the sale or advertising of any contraceptives.

The law remains on the statute books of most former French colonies, though it is not always enforced.

The campaign is aimed at telling women that they have the right to know how to plan their families

effectively without resorting to abortion.

One of the reasons behind the drive is the continuing number of abortions since abortion was legalised in 1975. Last year one-third of the 250,000 legal and illegal abortions were conducted on girls under the age of 20, according to the Ministry of Women's Rights.

This is hardly surprising, since although 70 per cent of French teenagers admit to having sex before their eighteenth birthday, only 15 per cent of them use any form of contraception.

An estimated 25 per cent of French abortions stem from the misuse of birth control techniques.

"The campaign is simply aimed at waking the public up to the mat-

ter," explained a spokesman for the greatly-expanded Ministry of Women's Rights which organised the publicity.

The 1975 law legalising abortion specifically called for a public information campaign to increase awareness of family planning ser-

vices. But the former administration of President Giscard d'Estaing never acted on that section, the official said. The Mouvement Francais pour le Planning Familial (MFPP) has campaigned for years for better family planning information and

for better government abortion services. The MFPP president from 1973-78, Simone Iff, has now joined the new Minister of Women's Rights, Yvette Roudy, as adviser on health and sexuality.

Organised on an initial shoe-string budget of two million

francs, the first stage of the campaign centred around a television advertisement in 25 prime-time slots. The commercial showed women of various ages explaining why they were considering birth control. At the same time, the ministry has published eight mil-

lion brochures giving the addresses of the thousand centres where birth control information is available across the country.

The opening shots of the campaign were far more successful than the ministry had expected. Three million additional brochures had to be printed to meet demand. Requests for birth control information are up by 20 per cent. An increased budget of nine million francs has been approved for the next phase of the campaign.

"We are not anti-children", the official said, pointing out that the number of births in France increased by 3,000 last year. "We just think that women have the right to know."

-- People News /Features

France campaigns for family planning

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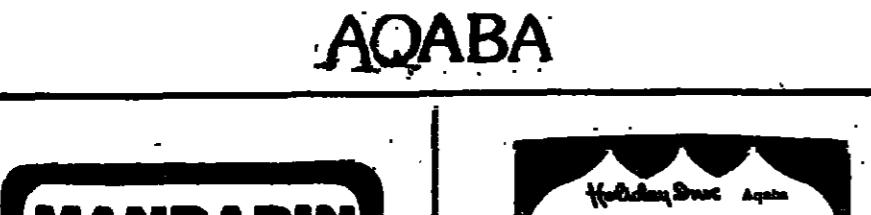
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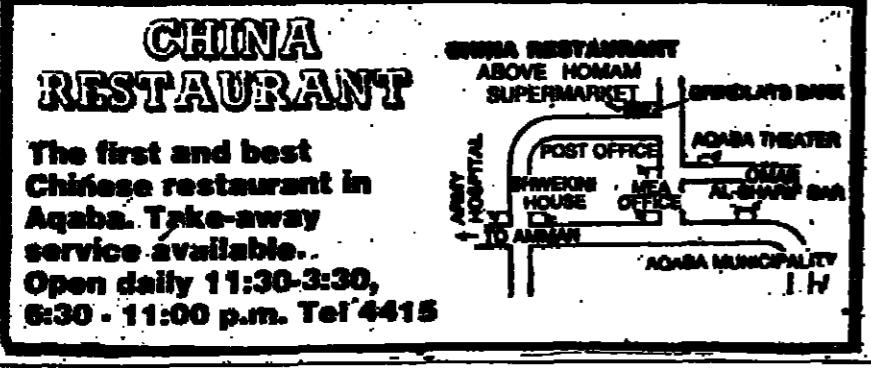
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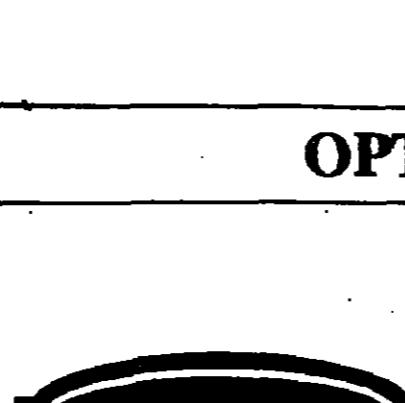
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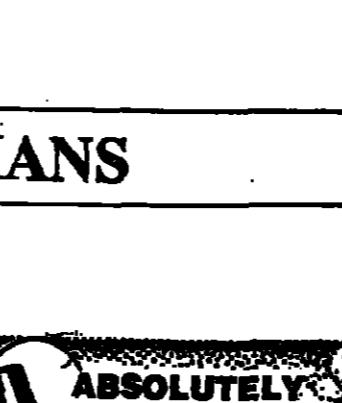
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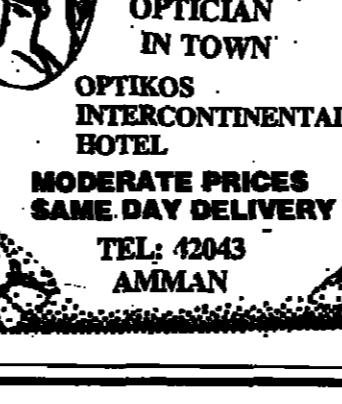
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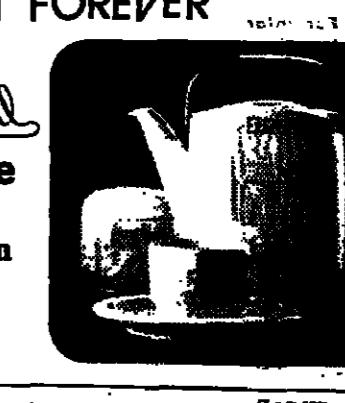


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Top tennis players to face an exhausting week in Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — The world's top tennis players have an exhausting week in prospect as harassed officials try to complete the Wimbledon Championships on time after one of the most rain-biats starts on record.

It rained on five of the first six days of the tournament and some days the hard-worked ground staff seemed to get more exercise than the players as they raced from court to court hauling on the covers and taking them off again.

Time and again, the rain fell just as the players were walking on court, driving some of the women players to perform an impromptu rain dance in the hope that the rain would go away.

Referee Fred Hoyles now has the thankless task of trying to fit about 450 games into seven days if the championships are to finish as scheduled next Sunday with the men's singles final.

If there is no change in the weather — and the forecast is none too hopeful — he does not have a chance. So far only 120 matches have been played and at that rate it would take another three weeks to finish the tournament.

In a normal championships, the men's singles would be down to the last 16 by now and the women's event to the last eight.

But so far only 15 men have reached the last 32 and seven women are into the last 16. Only two men's doubles have been played and there has been no play in the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

By Saturday the start of play, set at 2 p.m. (1300 GMT) since 1920, had been brought forward to noon (1100 GMT), only the seventh time this has happened, and committee member Bimby Holt was

admitting that some events might have to be cancelled and the tournament extended into a third week.

It would not be the first time the championships have overrun. In 1922, after rain on every day, the finals were not played until Wednesday of the third week, and on 10 other occasions since 1909, extra days have been needed.

To add to their worries, organisers have seen first week crowds cut by more than 48,000, due in part to the weather but more to a transport strike which virtually closed London's underground railway system.

With a nationwide rail strike being added to the underground stoppage on Monday there seems little hope that losses, already put at around £150,000 (\$258,000) can be recouped during the second week.

In between the showers there has been some tennis, resulting in two men's seeds being beaten, a third pulling out through injury and four women's seeds losing.

Biggest upset

The biggest upset in the £593,366 (\$1,020,000) championships was undoubtedly the defeat of last year's finalist Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, who lost 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 to American Candy Reynolds in the second round.

Mandlikova was the fifth seed and, as all the women's seeds had a first round bye, it was her first match.

Of the men's seeds, number 10, Yannick Noah of France pulled out with a thigh injury and eighth seed Peter McNamara of

Australia was ousted in the first round by Wimbledon newcomer Chip Hooper of the United States, probably the hardest server in the championships.

The muscular, six foot six inch black Californian has been voted the man the top players least want to meet on court here.

American Stan Smith celebrated the 10th anniversary of his singles win here in 1972 by ousting Italian champion Andres Gomez of Ecuador, the ninth seed, in the second round.

Smith was later beaten in the second round by American Hank Pfister but Hooper is still there.

His second round match against Russell Simpson of New Zealand was halted last night at two sets all.

The other women's seeds to go were former champion Evonne Cawley of Australia's second seed Russell Simpson of New Zealand was halted last night at two sets all.

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New Grand Prix rules for 1983

LONDON (R) — The organisers of men's Grand Prix Tennis have announced new rules for 1983 which, if applied this year, would have allowed Bjorn Borg of Sweden to play at Wimbledon without having to qualify.

The men's international professional tennis council said players wanting to take part next year would have to agree to play 12 events, including the four Grand Slam tournaments. This year's requirement was for 10 events, which did not include the Grand Slam events.

But the council said the Grand Slam events could grant a wild card entry to any player who won the singles title at their tournament over the preceding three years.

If that had applied this year, Borg could have played at Wimbledon or the French Open.

Borg agreed to play only seven events this year and refused to pre-qualify for the French and Wimbledon events, choosing instead to sit them out.

Other provisions have been added to accommodate players who miss designated events because of injury, players who take extended periods off from the game, as Borg did late last year, and players for permission to play limited schedules.

The alternative of pre-qualifying for players who do not sign for sufficient events, which allowed Hania Amirraj of India to play at Wimbledon this time, has been withdrawn.

Council Chairman Philippe Chatrier of France, who is president of the International Tennis Federation, said the new rules were designed "to provide a method whereby the tournaments obtain some assurance in advance of a balanced and attractive field in return for providing so much prize money."

Mueller might replace European footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge who has been plagued by a thigh injury since the first match against Algeria.

W. Germany considers England as tougher opponents in Group B

GIJON, Spain (R) — West German manager Jupp Derwall thinks England will be tougher opponents than Spain on current form in the second round.

Asked which looked stronger in Group B, Derwall replied: "From the results England certainly. On the other hand Spain mustn't be under-estimated because they are hosts and are always in a position to turn in a good performance."

Derwall said assistant coach Berti Vogts had watched England play France and Czechoslovakia in Bilbao. "He says it's a good English side with good morale. They've had a fine start, improving from game to game," he said.

Vogts, who captained West Germany in the 1978 World Cup, has drawn up a four-page dossier on England's strengths and weaknesses. The two meet in the opening group B game on Tuesday.

Derwall, speaking after a training session here Saturday, said he regretted West Germany's controversial final match against Austria had not been better for the spectators.

Derwall said Sunday he would bring in midfielder Hans Mueller

for his first game of the final series after prolonged knee trouble. "Hansi is playing whatever happens. He has worked hard and so I've got no worries about his fitness," he said.

"I'm confident I can justify the faith in me because I've got no more problems with my right knee," Mueller, who will play for Inter-Milan in Italy next season, said.

Mueller might replace European footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge who has been plagued by a thigh injury since the first match against Algeria.

"On Friday I couldn't even walk without pain. It looks better now but still not good," Rummenigge said. Sweeper Uli Stielike is also a fitness doubt with a similar injury.

"There's no point if I'm not 100 per cent fit," he said.

Wilfried Hannes stands by for Stielike. If Rummenigge is fit, either Pierre Littbarski or Felix Magath will make way for Mueller.

Feeble performance

West Germany and Austria were booed and jeered at Gijon's El Molinon Stadium on Friday as they played out time with the West Germans 1-0 up, a result which saw both teams through to the second round.

Winger Littbarski admitted it had been a feeble performance. "The only good thing about the game is that we got through," he said.

France may face Austria without key midfield man

MADRID (R) — France may be without key midfield man Michel Platini, suffering from a thigh injury, for the opening world cup second round match against Austria here Monday.

France were most people's favourites to win the match and Group D of the second round, which includes Northern Ireland, but the French side without Platini is like a French lunch without wine.

French team manager Michel Hidalgo said Sunday the stylish 27-year-old Platini, moving from Saint Etienne to Juventus next season, was a doubtful starter that a decision would be taken after training tonight.

France will be without 20-year-old full-back Manuel Amoros, suspended for one game because he received yellow cards

in the first round against Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.

Amoros kept France in the competition when he headed off the goal-line in the last minute of the match against Czechoslovakia.

Hidalgo brought back experienced Saint Etienne full back Patrice Battiston for Amoros and said Jean Tigana of Bordeaux would replace Platini if necessary.

He also said central striker Bernard Lacombe was still suffering from a twisted ankle and Dominique Rocheteau of Paris St. Germain was standing by.

As the world knows, the

Austrians did not exactly exhaust themselves in their final first round match against West Germany in Gijon on Friday and are expected to field a largely unchanged side.

Northern Ireland) which meant they were out?"

Derwall, whose team were beaten by Algeria in the opening match, said uprated teams had sprung surprises. "This acts as a brake. You don't recognise the face of the team anymore. Less is offered because they're afraid," he said.

"World Cups are different. We know from experience that players change in a World Championship — sometimes for the better, sometimes, unfortunately, for the worse. It's a question of nerves."

West Germany, among the pre-tournament favourites to win the world cup a third time, trained again Sunday. They fly to Madrid tomorrow morning and take a look at the Bernabeu Stadium on the eve of their clash there with England.

SID poll shows German-Austria match pre-arranged

BONN (R) — Most West German soccer fans believe the result of Friday's world soccer cup match between the Germans and Austria was arranged in advance, according to a poll published by the Sports Information Service (SID).

Of nearly 1,000 people questioned throughout the country, 91 per cent said they had no sympathy for the way the two teams assured themselves a place in the second phase of the finals, SID said last night.

Eighty-eight per cent said they believed the match had done lasting harm to the good name of football.

West Germany won the group two match 1-0, both teams merely going through the motions after Horst Hrubesch had scored early on.

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AMMAN — GULF			
Departure	Tue	Thu	Sun
Amman	1300	1300	1300
Bahrain	—	1630	—
Doha	1640	—	1640
Ain Sharq	—	1855	1855
Doha	1900	—	2000
Muscat	2020	2015	2120

جنيه اماراتي

Reagan's conduct of monetary policy to be reviewed

By Susan Rasky
Reuter

ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, increasingly fearful that high U.S. interest rates will choke off economic recovery, is renewing its intermittent battle with the Federal Reserve Board over the conduct of monetary policy.

Treasury Department officials say they have undertaken a majorly of the central bank's policies structure, but even within the administration there is disagreement over the scope of the policy and its implications. The study includes proposals to the independent Federal Reserve Board under treasury control of the central bank as one of its members. Such radical ideas are among solutions and legislative initiatives that have emerged in Congress in recent months as members of both Democratic and Republican parties vent their mounting frustration with high interest rates the Federal Reserve and its chairman, Paul Volcker. After the dollar's latest surge of strength recently, this frustration has been held by other nations which have seen their own currencies weaken sharply, adding to their economic problems. French President Francois Mitterrand last week again blamed U.S. policies worsening the economic crisis in Europe. The Federal Reserve, with the support of the Reagan administration, has been holding money supply under fairly firm control as a weapon against inflation.

Budget Director David Stockman told reporters at a luncheon the same day that any fundamental revision of the Fed is unlikely and those in the administration who would like to get control of the Fed are a definite minority.

The Treasury Secretary, in a television interview last Tuesday appeared to have it both ways.

"We're not studying whether to take away the independence of the Fed. What we are studying is the whole federal reserve system, how the monetary aggregates are handled, if there is a better way to do it," he said.

"From our point of view, an independent Fed has been a good thing up until recent years," Mr. Regan continued.

"However," he added, "When you get the Fed pulling one way and the administration pulling another...they may thwart the efforts of the chief elected official."

Mr. Regan noted that Fed

NEWS ANALYSIS

members are appointed for 14-year terms, a policy not permitted in the central banks of any other countries.

In the course of its periodic outbursts at the Federal Reserve Board, the Reagan administration has insisted it supports the central bank's policy of curbing inflation by steadily reducing the growth of the country's money supply.

This policy is based on the monetarist theory that inflation is caused primarily by an excessive amount of money in circulation. Monetarists in the administration argued that once tighter money reduced inflation, interest rates, which are based in part on expectations of inflation, would also come down.

But despite a dramatic fall in the U.S. inflation rate, the much hoped-for drop in interest rates has failed to occur. The reason, Mr. Regan and other administration economists maintain, is the Fed's inability to prevent wide

fluctuations in the weekly levels of money supply.

"The ups and downs have caused uncertainty in every quarter," the treasury secretary said in a speech last Monday, arguing that once financial markets are convinced the Fed can maintain a steady money growth rate, interest rates will fall.

But Wall Street analysts and traders see the problem more as one of fiscal policy. They point to huge federal budget deficits that will require unprecedented government borrowing in credit markets as the main reason interest rates have remained high.

Rep. Chairman Volcker, who has refused to comment on the latest monetary policy flap, has made a similar argument in numerous appearances before Congress.

James Galbraith, director of the congressional joint economic committee headed by Mr. Regan, says the administration's protests about the Fed permit the White House to escape blame for the problems caused by its tax and budget-cutting policies.

"The administration wants to have its cake and eat too," Mr. Galbraith told Reuters. "They can take credit for the Fed's policies that have brought down inflation and then they can turn around and blame the fed for the recession."

He said anger at such maneuvering is behind many of the congressional proposals to alter the Fed's relationship with both the executive and the legislative branches of government.

As an example, he cited proposals that would make the treasury secretary an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee, which meets once every six weeks to evaluate money growth targets.

If the administration were to have a voice in its deliberations and have to comment on its actions, the White House could be held accountable for monetary policy, he said.

However, he added, the basic thrust of the legislative proposals

is to give Congress, not the White House, more direct control over the central bank.

Many Democrats in Congress would like to see the budget deficit narrowed through reductions in President Reagan's proposed defense spending increases and through repeal or modification of scheduled tax cuts.

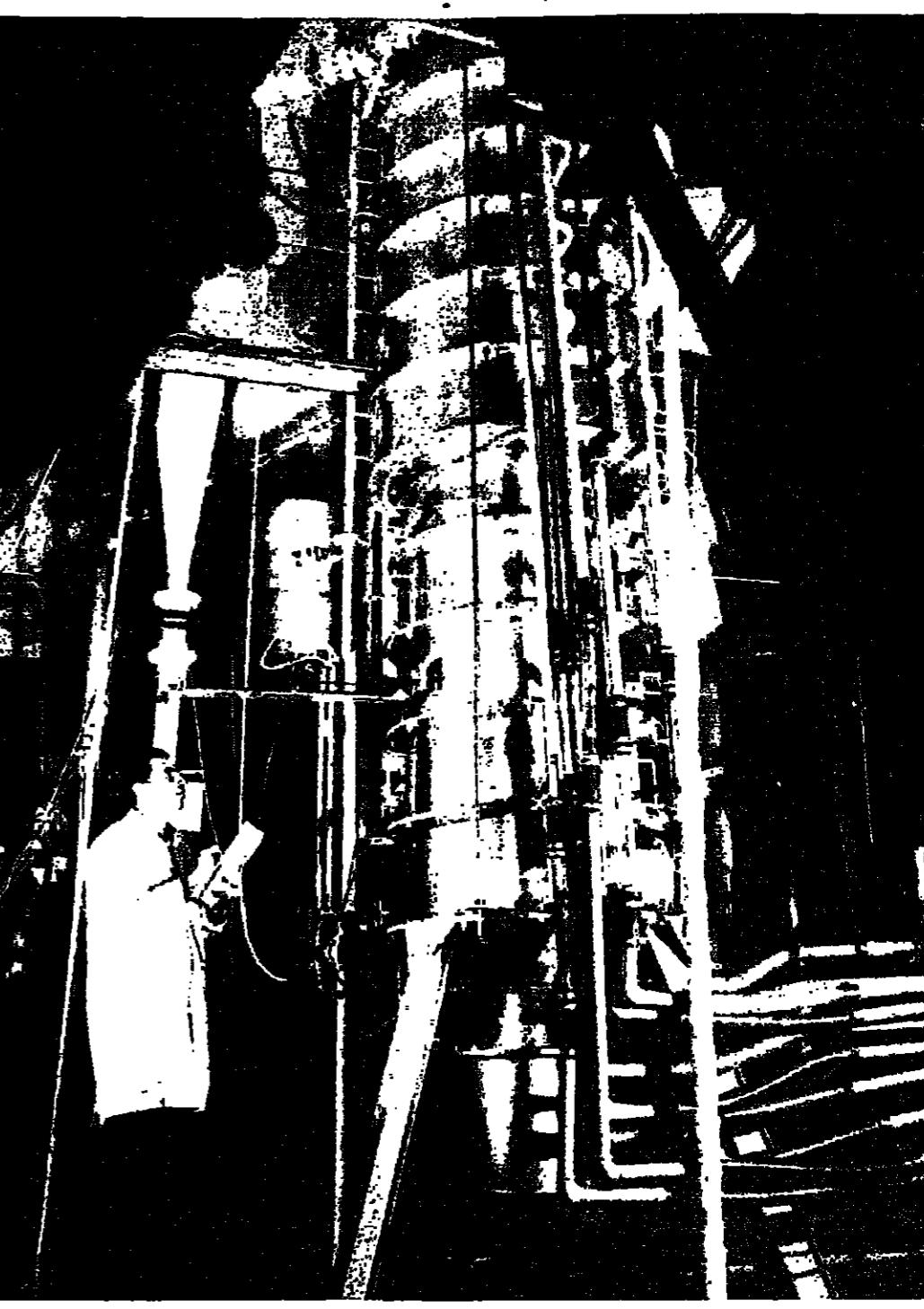
They believe these actions would permit the Fed to loosen the monetary reins and help bring interest rates down.

At the other political extreme is Representative Kemp, who argues that the administration has erred in assuming the Fed or any other authority can really control monetary policy by targeting annual money supply growth rates.

"Paul Volcker is not a bad guy who is destroying the system, it is the system that's destroying Volcker," Mr. Kemp says.

He argues that as a short-term measure, the Fed should stop setting money growth targets and instead set the interest or discount rate it charges member bank borrowers at several points below the prevailing market interest rates.

Furnace for coal research



BAHRAIN (R) — OPEC members will hold a full ministerial meeting in Vienna on July 9 to discuss production levels from July to September this year, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday.

The oil industry journal said that soundings of opinion among Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries indicate there will be little or no scope for raising the existing production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day (b/d) in the period.

The present ceiling was introduced in March. MEES said it did not seem this could be relaxed at least until the fourth quarter of this year, when demand for OPEC crude is expected to rise to some 22 to 23 million b/d.

LONDON (LPS) — The more efficient use of coal as a main energy source for power stations of the future is the aim of research being conducted at London's Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The picture shows an axisymmetric pulverised coal-fired laboratory furnace which allows accurate

monitoring of chemical concentrations, temperature and burn-out rates. This facility, provided by Britain's Science and Engineering Research Council, is designed to help researchers gain a better understanding of the behaviour of different types of coal under controlled laboratory conditions.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to make sure you don't act in an impulsive manner. Show others you are able to turn potential difficulties into new opportunities. Be logical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use particular care in motion today and avoid possible trouble. Be sure to keep those promises you have made.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use good sense in the handling of finances and be exact with facts and figures. Be careful of your reputation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take care you don't waste valuable time over something insignificant or you could lose out where it counts the most.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You get poor advice from a trusted adviser now, so use your own good judgment for best results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid being with friends who are highly sensitive and cultivate those who are more stable. Avoid a group affair.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't jeopardize your good name in any way now and stay out of trouble. Your creative ideas need expression now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study new worthwhile ventures but don't commit yourself to anything yet. Safeguard your good credit standing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find out what could be annoying loved one and do something constructive about it. Show others you have wisdom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Situations arise at this time in connection with associates that need right handling. Maintain a cheerful manner.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't neglect important work you have to do early in the day. You are able to communicate well with others now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You could be tempted to have a good time at needless high costs, so forget it. Make this a profitable day instead.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't make matters worse than they are at home by unnecessary arguments. Show others that you can be relied upon.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will understand how best to solve many problems, but will require a very good education in order to be successful in life. Teach early in life to finish whatever is once started. Sports are good in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Helen Fasulo

ACROSS	26	Unimportant	46	County in Ireland	12	Send out
1	Pillowcase	47	Young doctor	13	Repudiate	
5	Forum	50	American songbird	21	Tim foil	
garments	32	Group of films	53	Unsuited		
10	mathematics	33	three	54	Medieval sword	
Toboggan	34	Tint	55	Flooring material		
14	Foch of films	35	Mountain in Crete	56	material	
15	Humiliate	36	Sudden fancies	57	Cut	
16	Apple-like fruit	37	Period	58	Flash of light	
17	Farm crop	38	Clique	59	Flaps	
18	Subdivision of an army	39	Leaks	60	Catch	
19	Shower	40	Slowly	61	Sight of	
20	Seaport in England	41	Slav	62	Wise men	
22	Evasive	42	Encroach	63	Med. subj.	
24	City of Florida	44	Conches	64	Body of water	
25	Public disturbance	45	Body of water	65	Boat race	
				66	Fault	
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WORLD

U.S. should follow Soviet lead in arms negotiations'

GENEVA (R) — Washington should follow Moscow's example and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, the chief Soviet negotiator to U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks said Sunday.

Viktor Karpov said such a pledge, announced by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko two weeks ago, would give a great boost to the arms reduction talks opening here on Tuesday.

Mr. Karpov, who helped negotiate both SALT I and SALT II arms treaties, hinted at Moscow's suspicion of American plans for the talks by calling for serious work from the start.

The Kremlin argues that Washington's plans for a one-third cut in U.S. and Soviet inter-

continental ballistic missiles would give the U.S. a clear advantage in the strategic balance.

"It doesn't suffice just to claim to be ready to negotiate," he said.

"What is most important is to endeavour in practice to reach tangible and mutually acceptable agreements at them."

Moscow favoured an agreement with substantial quantitative cuts in strategic arms and limits on their qualitative improvement, he said, but gave no target figures for cuts.

Washington has proposed a one-third cut in the 14,000 intercontinental ballistic warheads on both sides and the eventual dismantling of some 2,400 launchers for firing them.

Moscow has already rejected as

lopsided the U.S. proposal that only half of each country's missiles be land-based. Seventy per cent of the Soviet strategic arsenal is land-based while the U.S. keeps more than half its missiles on submarines and long-range bombers.

Mr. Karpov stressed that Moscow saw the new talks as a continuation of the process begun by SALT I, signed in 1972, and SALT II, signed in 1979 but later pigeon-holed by the U.S. in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Asked about verification of agreed cuts — a point stressed by chief U.S. negotiator Edward Rowley on his arrival Saturday — Mr. Karpov said he was ready to discuss all means possible to check compliance with any agreement.

U.S. Congressmen doubt Salvadorean government's commitment to reforms

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Voicing doubts over continued U.S. aid to El Salvador, two influential U.S. conservative Congressmen said Saturday that talks here had left them unconvinced the government was making progress in curbing human rights abuses and promoting land reform.

At a press conference at the U.S. embassy, Republican Congressmen Jerry Lewis and Mickey Edwards were reporting on a three-day visit to El Salvador on behalf of the house subcommittee on international affairs.

Mr. Edwards said their visit had been prompted by growing concern in Congress over the Salvadorean government's commitment to land reform and its determination to curb human rights violations involving government forces.

Tornados, heatwaves cause massive damage in N. Italy

VERCELLI, Italy (R) — Northern Italy Sunday counted the cost of some of its worst weather for a decade after tornados killed one man and ripped roofs off hundreds of buildings, police said.

Up to 30 cm of hailstones pummeled some areas around Vercelli Saturday, police said.

Walls were knocked down, trees uprooted and initial estimates put damage at billions of lire.

Police searched for a man feared drowned after a 150 kph tornado swept across Lake Iseo overturning a pleasure boat with five people on board.

In Milan, 40 people suffered light injuries and streets were flooded.

Meanwhile soaring temperatures killed five people in Sicily. Hundreds of people were treated as temperatures rose to as high as 46 degrees Centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit).

A baby died from the heat and one man shot himself in a fit of madness apparently brought on by the temperature, police said. In

assembly, dominated by a coalition of rightists since elections here on March 28.

The two Congressmen said they felt that Congress would decide against continued aid unless there was evidence that the Salvadorean government was moving ahead in the key fields of land reform and human rights.

Both men have in the past been among the staunchest supporters of economic and military aid to El Salvador, a country almost entirely dependent on American assistance.

European diplomats here say that without U.S. aid, the established order would almost certainly collapse under the combined pressure of leftist guerrilla fighting against the government in a civil war and an economy severely weakened by years of unrest and violence.

Singapore expected to aid coalition

SINGAPORE (R) — Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk Sunday said Singapore had expressed willingness to provide aid for the non-Communist factions in his newly-formed coalition of Kampuchean resistance forces.

Prince Sihanouk, here on a tour of the association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), said: "I don't know whether it is military, humanitarian or financial aid, but we will be satisfied with whatever aid Singapore can offer."

He told a press conference he would seek mine detectors and other similar equipment, if not guns and bullets, from Singapore and other ASEAN countries.

The prince, whose grouping seeks to end Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, said he did not believe the resistance could defeat Hanoi militarily but hoped that eventually international pressure would bring Vietnam to the conference table to resolve the problem.

Yugoslavia is struggling with rampant inflation, massive foreign debts and excessive domestic investment and expenditure.

He also said Yugoslavia would continue to oppose attempts by some members of the Non-Aligned Movement to tilt the movement towards one of the other superpowers.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ A 109
♥ J 8
♦ A ♦ 64
♦ A 853

WEST

♦ J 743 ♦ 6
♥ A 92 ♦ Q 10653
♦ J 98 ♦ K 1052
♦ 964 ♦ J 72

SOUTH

♦ K 9852
♥ K 74
♦ 73
♦ K 10

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Eight of ♦.

If declarer could see all the hands, he would have no problem making four spades on this deal. Since our South could not do so, he had to rely on technique.

By bidding a new suit at the two-level and then jump raising his partner's suit, North showed a powerful hand without getting his side above game level. With an aceless minimum opening,

South had no reason to proceed any further.

West led his lowest diamond, declarer finessed the queen and East won the king. The jack of hearts in dummy meant that that suit could not be attacked profitably, so East simply returned a diamond. Declarer won in dummy and made the key play of ruffing a diamond. This maneuver, by no means easy to spot, removed a key exit card from West's hand.

Declarer cashed the king-queen of trumps — he wanted to keep the ace in dummy as a possible entry if he failed the jack of clubs in no more than two rounds. Next came three rounds of clubs, followed by the ace of spades. Now declarer led dummy's good club and discarded a heart from his hand.

West was down to nothing but a trump and three hearts. Since he would be end played if he ruffed the club, he discarded a heart. But that only postponed the inevitable. Declarer led dummy's remaining diamond and ruffed it. Since that would have been declarer's tenth trick, West was forced to overruff. But now he could do no better than cash the ace of hearts, and at trick 13 declarer's king of hearts became the fulfilling trick.

Some diplomats said his departure left Europe with no powerful friends in the top reaches of the administration.

Others saw the changeover in the middle of a major Middle East crisis as potentially risky and said it could create a vacuum in U.S. policymaking at a highly sensitive time.

European analysis

Government analysts in several NATO capitals believed Mr. Haig lost out against administration hard-liners who favour a tougher approach both in relations with the Soviet Union and with hesitant allies in Europe.

Only three weeks ago, Mr. Haig was seen as the victor in a struggle between "multilateralists" urging accommodation with Europe and "unilateralists" who pressed for a harder stand.

At Western and NATO summit meetings attended by President Reagan in Versailles and Bonn, he was regarded as the chief architect in a series of compromises that seemed to end months of tension between the U.S. and its main allies.

This could mean the administration, basically at odds with Europe, diplomats said the abrupt move suggested U.S. foreign policy leadership may have shifted decisively from the State Department to the White House.

The tradeoff promised Europe

Arafat tours devastated West Beirut

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), listens to two women Saturday as they tell him about the damage done to their homes, during the Israeli air raids on Pales-

tinian and residential areas in West Beirut. Mr. Arafat toured areas damaged in the raids and spoke to those who were in the area during the all-day bombing on Friday. (A.P. wirephoto)

War relics in Bhamdoun

By Alan Philips

BHAMDOUN, Lebanon (R) — A loud explosion shook battle-scarred Bhamdoun and smashed the back window of my taxi as I arrived in the devastated main square of this once neat mountain resort.

The Israelis advanced from the South through the village of Mansouriyeh and finally took the town after a day of heavy bombardment, residents said.

The Syrians have withdrawn from all positions west of here on the road and are now at Sofar, five kilometres to the east. Israeli soldiers said the defenders lost about 20 tanks in the defense of the western section of the road.

Convoys of Israeli armoured troop carriers rumbled through Bhamdoun Saturday in a regular stream. Roadblocks and security patrols are in the hands of the Falangists, who are openly cooperating with the Israelis, but not fighting beside them, in their bid to drive out Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

After attending the ceremony marking the "bread and freedom" riots in this industrial city of western Poland, the demonstrators gathered round a memorial built last year by Solidarity and sang religious and patriotic songs.

A call from the crowd, "free Lech Wałęsa," drew loud applause and there then was a pro-solidarity chant.

1956 riots commemorated in Poznan

POZNAN, Poland (R) — Several hundred backers of the suspended Solidarity trade union who had attended an officially-sponsored commemoration of the 1956 anti-government riots in Poznan called Sunday for the release of the union's interned leader, Lech Wałęsa.

The Syriani have withdrawn from all positions west of here on the road and are now at Sofar, five kilometres to the east. Israeli soldiers said the defenders lost about 20 tanks in the defense of the western section of the road.

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Economy tops agenda at Yugoslav congress

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party congress settled down to debate the country's economic problems Sunday after hearing them described by former president Sergej Kraigher as very grave.

Calling for profound changes in attitudes towards work, Mr. Kraigher said the potential consequences of the economic problems were still being underestimated by many senior party members.

Party leader Dusan Dragosavac opened the party's 12th congress Saturday by saying the serious economic situation should be the party's main concern.

Mr. Kraigher, chairman of a special committee to set guidelines for stabilisation of the economy, criticised "unrealistic planning targets" in an address to one of the congress's special working groups.

Yugoslavia is struggling with rampant inflation, massive foreign debts and excessive domestic investment and expenditure.

He also said Yugoslavia would continue to oppose attempts by some members of the Non-Aligned Movement to tilt the movement towards one of the other superpowers.

Reagan used Haig as convenient scapegoat

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday that President Reagan had used former secretary of state Alexander Haig as a scapegoat for the failure of his government.

Pravda's New York correspondent, giving the first direct Soviet comment on Mr. Haig's surprise resignation on Friday, said it was caused by falling confidence in the administration at home and abroad.

"In these circumstances... President Reagan needed a scapegoat. So this role fell to Secretary of State Alexander Haig who takes major responsibility for drafting foreign policy," Pravda said.

It pointed scorn on some Western tributes to Mr. Haig, which portrayed him as an experienced professional and a moderate.

"If, as a would-be professional, he tried to narrow the gap somehow between the United States and its (West European) allies and opposed some of the more extreme steps... then he did this in an extremely inconsistent fashion, remaining committed to Washington's overall policy."

"No changes in the American administration can help to mask the dangerous character and inconsistency of U.S. foreign policy, especially as long as it fails to take into account nations striving for peace... and liquidation of the arms race," Pravda said.

Mr. Haig has been a major focus of Soviet media criticism since the Reagan administration took office 16 months ago.

Angry commentaries have branded him a hypocrite and a slanderer over issues ranging from the Middle East to the Polish crisis.

LISBON (R) — The vice president of the Socialist International, former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares leaves Portugal Sunday to visit the war zones of the Middle East. Socialist Party sources said they said Dr. Soares, chief of Portugal's Socialist Party, would stop over for a few hours in Paris before leaving for Israel at the head of a Socialist International delegation.

Dr. Soares, representing Socialist International President Willy Brandt, will visit various countries in the region and talk to representatives of parties involved in the conflict, the sources said.

Greek right-wing daily closes down

ATHENS (A.P.) — The right wing Athens daily Eleftheros Kosmos published its last edition Sunday and said it was closing down due to financial reasons. The paper was one of 15 Athens dailies and had been encountering financial difficulties in recent years. In an editorial in its final edition, Eleftheros Kosmos referred to its "struggle" during its 17-year history and said it was closing because "it did not possess the necessary financial means to continue." The paper with about 12,000 daily circulation generally reflected the views of extreme rightwingers. The editorial also disclosed that the paper's deficit for 1981 was 48 million drachmae (about \$680,000) and it was expected to reach 60 million drachmae (about \$850,000) in 1982.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gulf press urges Tunis meeting to act against U.S.

BAHRAIN (R) — Several Gulf newspapers Sunday urged Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis to take action against the United States for its alleged collusion with Israel over the invasion of Lebanon.

Transport Secretary David Howell said Sunday that the railway unions had embarked on a

political sources said the strike, organised by the National Union of Railmen (NUR), could snowball into the most serious industrial dispute yet seen under the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Miner's leader Arthur Scargill has pledged full backing for the railmen, who are striking over a pay and productivity dispute.

The state-owned national coal board said Sunday that coal miners throughout Britain would close within days if miners supported Mr. Scargill's pledge.

A special team of cabinet ministers, led by Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw, has been set up to deal with the strike but there are no plans at this stage to declare a state of emergency.

London is bracing itself for traffic chaos. Police have asked people not to drive into London unless they absolutely must.

The NUR has already brought London's underground system to a halt, in protest against a cut in services. Both state-owned British Rail and the NUR are prepared for a lengthy strike.

The stoppage is expected to cost British Rail £30 million (\$52 million) a week. In January and February the railways lost £85 million (\$160 million) when another union closed the network for a total of 17 days.

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, stressing that the Palestinian problem is at the root of everything no

happening in the Middle East called for a resumption of Palestinian "autonomy" talks with Israel. The autonomy talks stalled following Israel's insistence that the sessions be held in occupied Jerusalem.

Israelis take stock of captured PLO weapons

HAIFA (R) — Israel Sunday displayed an arsenal of weapons hauled out of Palestinian bases in Lebanon and said it had not been aware of the danger it was in.

"To date we have found war material in quantities 10 times larger than our intelligence estimated the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) possessed.

The paper made no comment on Mr. Haig's successor, George Shultz but suggested the switch would have little effect on Washington's overall policy.

"No changes in